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The Hongkong Telegraph

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May 1, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 85 73

May 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 72
Humidity 88 84

7930

日一廿月三

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918.

三拜禮 號一月五英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RESUMPTION OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

SPLENDID FRANCO-BRITISH DEFENCE.

ENEMY MAKING NO HEADWAY.

Attack Over a Wide Front.

London, April 29.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on the evening of April 29, says:—An enemy infantry attack developed over a wide front, extending from north of Voormezele nearly to Meteren. The strategic object was, apparently, a crab-claw movement converging upon the hill chain towards Mont Oats. This front was held by French in the centre and by our divisions on the flanks. The enemy's failure to progress at Loos undoubtedly influenced the enemy to resort to crushing tactics; but the news so far is eminently satisfactory. Up to this afternoon the day has been in our favour. The infantry attack began at six o'clock with an attempt to advance towards Scherpenberg, but this was completely held up at first. During the morning the battle extended above Voormezele. Although Ypres was not attacked the bombardment extended to the place. An enemy reconnaissance in force against the Belgians was repulsed. Everywhere on the battle front terrible punishment is being inflicted on the enemy, who has thrown in divisions with lavish disregard to sacrifice. Once again he is paying the full price for no result. The Germans, realising that they were making no progress, modified the crab-claw idea, and fighting developed into a more direct attempt against Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge. The Germans are making intense use of their great artillery strength, but the French gunners on the hills have a splendid cover. Their "Seventy-fives" and our field guns made a furious reply. The air is full of aeroplanes, mostly observing. It is abundantly clear that when the day's story is told it will be all to the glory of Franco-British arms. The battle is not yet over and but for the attack which has been progressing for seven or eight hours without making headway it would not be premature to say that it has failed. The German army will be weaker by many thousands by sunset to day, for they have been fighting all day in the open while the Franco-British have been safely left their prepared defences.

Sir Douglas's Hails Report.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Following a most intense bombardment a strong enemy force violently attacked the Franco-British positions from the neighbourhood of Meteren to Zillebeke. The enemy also attacked the Belgians north of the Ypres salient. Most severe fighting developed along the whole Allied front. The 25th, 49th, and 21st British divisions completely repulsed all attempts to enter our positions, despite a constant succession of determined attacks in great strength, maintaining their line intact. The enemy's losses were very heavy. The French repulsed heavy attacks on the hills about Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge. At the points where the enemy penetrated a short distance into the French positions they were quickly driven out and the greater part of the ground was regained by counter-attacks. The Belgians repulsed all attacks after sharp fighting, inflicting severe casualties. Fighting is continuing at certain points along the Allied battle front. Owing to the bad weather aeroplanes only dropped a few bombs on various targets.

A Disastrous Defeat For The Germans.

Correspondents agree that the Germans have suffered nothing less than a disastrous defeat in the first phase of the battle consequent upon their desperate attempt to capture the line of hills, the Allied hold on which endangers their possession of Mount Kemmel. They probably used thirteen divisions from the east of Ypres to the south with two more north. The violence of the gun fire on both sides was never greater and more unceasing at any period of the war. The successful defence has made the day most bloody for the enemy, as attack after attack was smashed by artillery and infantry fire. The Germans had already suffered most heavily on Sunday, when concentrations of troops were caught and shattered by gun fire. Their waves yesterday were mowed down and the British wings or French centre neither broke nor bent.

The French Front.

A French communique says:—There is reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Ypres, in the region of Mont Kemmel. An enemy detachment attempted to cross the Oise to the east of Warenes but was caught by our fire and dispersed. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down on April 27. Our machines dropped six thousand kilograms of bombs on enemy establishments.

What The Germans Claim.

A German wireless official message says:—The total number of prisoners captured by us at Mount Kemmel was 7,100. We also captured fifty-three guns and 233 machine guns.

Germans Reach "Hyde Park Corner."

At 11.30 in the morning the Germans fought their way through near Loos as far as "Hyde Park Corner," between Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge. This was one of the critical moments of the day, but the French counter-attacked fiercely, and an hour later had pressed back the Germans on the flanks held by them in the centre. By three o'clock the French were holding ground east of Konderhot Farm and Loos Chateau, also part of Loos village and the southern slopes of Scherpenberg.

Allied Line Advanced.

Henceforward the position was steadily more satisfactory. By 5.30 the French had retaken all the lost ground, except a narrow strip at Hyde Park Corner. This morning they possess the whole of Loos including the hotly contested Horprie. The Allied line has been advanced between Lactyts and Kemmel. In the south we also made progress slightly improving our position around Villers-Bretonneux.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

C.P.R. STEAMER TORPEDOED.

110 Passengers Aboard.

London, April 30.
A telegram from Holyhead states that the Canadian-Pacific Railway Company's steamer Orona has been torpedoed and sunk. She carried 110 passengers, including 57 Americans who were going to France to engage in Y.M.C.A. work. Five ladies were saved. Three of the crew are missing. It is reported that an engineer was killed in the explosion.

Boats Filled in Five Minutes.

The captain of the Orona, in an interview, said when on the bridge he felt a bump, and realised that they had been torpedoed. He ordered the boats to be lowered. All were most cool and filled the boats in five minutes. The Orona sank in ten minutes. The submarine was invisible. Several of the Y.M.C.A. party said that if they could return to America they would stir up the country against the cowardly Germans.

Survivors of the Orona state that altogether there were 250 passengers aboard the ship, which was torpedoed. The boilers blew up three minutes later. Survivors were half an hour in the boats. When aboard the destroyer the American survivors sang the "Star Spangled Banner," "God Save the King," and "Oward Christian Soldiers." When the destroyer was berthed, Lord French came on Board and congratulated the Americans on their escape.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND PEACE.

An Appeal To Italy.

London, April 30.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that the Catholic International Press Agency in St. Petersburg announces that the Emperor Carl is making a fresh effort to secure peace and appeals to Italy to consider the matter well in her own interests.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IRISH ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS.

London, April 30.
In the House of Commons Mr. Batcher asked:—Has the Premier obtained advice regarding the illegality of the present conspiracy in Ireland to render the enforcement of conscription in Ireland impossible?

Mr. Duke replied that the Government would be advised as the occasion demands on questions of law.

Mr. Newman drew attention to the fact that seventeen King's Counsel in Ireland had pledged themselves to resist conscription.

Mr. Duke replied that the Attorney General in Ireland was considering the matter.

A MILLIONAIRE'S DEATH.

Suicide Rather Than Life In Germany.

London, April 30.
Mr. Frederick Brandauer, the millionaire pen manufacturer, has committed suicide by taking veronal at the Isle of Wight, where he was interned. He was recently notified of repatriation, but said that he would rather die than return to Germany. He left a letter saying that the agony of death was nothing compared with the agony of repatriation.

AMERICA AND INTERNED ENEMY ALIENS.

Germany Must Pay For Their Keep.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington the State Department announces that Germany, through the Swiss and Swedish Legations, must pay for the keep of enemy aliens interned in the United States and also their families.

A National Committee is being formed in order to raise subscriptions to assist law abiding enemy aliens who become objects for charity.

GERMANY'S WAR PIONEERS IN RUSSIA.

Germany demands the immediate release of all fit German war prisoners in Russia, while the sick will remain in Russia under the care of neutral physicians. Germany will only release unfit Russians.

RUMOURED RESTORATION OF RUSSIAN MONARCHY.

The German Government's Inquiry.

London, April 30.
The German Government has taken up the Swedish press reports of disturbances in Petrograd and the restoration of the monarchy. Herr Von Busche, the Foreign Under Secretary has telegraphed to Herr Irbach, the Ambassador at Moscow, and mentions the Swedish reports. He says that he has received a letter from Petrograd, dated April 13, stating that a monarchist pronouncement was imminent and that the Grand Duke Alexi and M.M. Guchokoff, Milinkoff and Rodsianko are in Petrograd. Herr von Busche suggests that the reports are not improbable and asks for a telegraphic reply.

POLITICAL CHANGES IN JAPAN.

May Lead to Intervention in Siberia.

London, April 30.
The Times' correspondent at Tokyo says that Baron Muto has been appointed Minister of the Interior in succession to Baron Kato, who announces that he will pursue a policy of aggression to Baron Motono. This is interpreted to mean that Japan is ready to intervene in Siberia, but must have a mandate from the Powers and an absolutely free hand. The resignation of the Cabinet is believed to be imminent and a Coalition Ministry is probable.

COSSACKS DEFEAT HUNGARIAN PRISONERS.

London, April 30.
The Times' correspondent at Peking says that the Siberian Cossack leader, M. Semenov, has defeated 500 armed Hungarian prisoners, who tried to prevent the junction of M. Semenov with another body of Cossacks.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

German Cavalry Near Eschen.

London, April 30.
A message from Amsterdam says that strong detachments of German cavalry have been observed in the neighbourhood of Eschen, according to a Roostdaal correspondent of the Maasbode.

London, April 30.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bairo, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Air Ministry, replying to the debate on the Air Force, said that our air losses for the past month were practically the same as those for April 1917, when a similar activity reigned for air supremacy. German machines seen to crash were alone three-and-a-half times over those of last April. During the recent offensive our establishment of machines was never more than three short. (Cheers).

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

No Decision Yet Reached.

London, April 30.
No decision has been reached at the Conference of Anglo-American Laborites, as regards the international Peace Conference. The American Delegates have left on a visit to the Western Front, for which the Conference with British Laborites will be resumed.

GERMAN CAMOUFLAGE REGARDING RUSSIA.

London, April 30.
The French newspapers are of opinion that the rumours of the restoration of Czarism in Russia is probably a German manoeuvre in order to discredit Russian pro-Entente personages. They point out that it is to the interest of Germany that trouble should arise in Petrograd in order to justify German intervention. It is suspected here that the German inquiry in Moscow regarding the events in Petrograd is merely camouflage, as it is asserted that the Germans are fully aware of what is happening in Petrograd.

"GERMANY, THE ETERNALLY YOUNG."

Writing in Der Tag Colonel Baddeck of the German General Staff urges against a peace without victory. He says:—"Whereas other European countries have passed the climax in their history, Germany is eternally young and newly invigorated and is admirably qualified with her Kultur to maintain the peace of the world. The future belongs to Germany as conquerors of the prize."

AN ABSURD RUMOUR.

Swedish newspapers print a telegram emanating from Berlin stating that the entire fleet of British transports is waiting in the English Channel to bring the British Army home in case of need. The Admiralty has informed Reuter that the report is absolutely without foundation.

HERR HARDEN AND THE LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam Herr Harden, writing in the Zukunft, declares that no impartial court could condemn Prince Lichnowsky, whose memorandum contains no essential statement and no main idea which can be contradicted.

NO MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS FOR FRANCE.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Executive of the French Socialist Party issued a manifesto deciding not to hold demonstrations on May Day. The manifesto says:—"German Imperialism is seeking to secure a crushing victory in the West similar to that in the East. Therefore, the primary duty of all citizens is to defend their country."

VIBORG CAPTURED BY THE WHITE GUARDS.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that the White Guards captured Viborg, which was the last strong fortress of the Red Guards. Nearly all the defenders were killed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AIR SERVICE RESIGNATIONS.

Discussion in the House of Commons.
London, April 28.
In the House of Commons the debate on the Air Force estimates Lord Hugh Cecil strongly appealed to the Government to reinstate Sir David Henderson and Sir Hugh Trenchard. It was stated that Sir Hugh Trenchard was unwilling to receive advice from amateur strategists in the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George replied that the suggestion that any member of the War Cabinet had given Sir Hugh Trenchard such advice was entirely groundless and most offensive.

The Premier added that the Cabinet asked General Smuts, whose tact, sagacity and knowledge in the war nobody could doubt, to investigate whether Sir Hugh Trenchard's resignation should be accepted. General Smuts concluded that Sir Hugh Trenchard's special qualities were not being used to the best advantage. In his position on the Air Staff Sir Hugh Trenchard had rendered incalculable services to the Air Force but Sir William Weir did not doubt that General Sykes was better adapted for Staff work than Sir Hugh Trenchard. The Premier had every hope that Sir Hugh Trenchard's services would be retained in a position of considerable power in the Air Force. (Cheers). The Premier highly tributed the work of Lord Bothermer as chief of the Air Force which had emerged triumphantly from an unprecedented test. (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith declared that it was nonsense to say that Sir Hugh Trenchard had no organising power. It was very regrettable that no member of the War Cabinet communicated with Sir Hugh Trenchard during the fortnight in which the latter's resignation was pending.

Sir Edward Carson asked what position Sir Hugh Trenchard would have held.
The Premier said Sir William Weir had asked the House not to press for a definition of the position at present.

(Continued on page 8.)

WEATHER FORECAST.

FAIR.

Barometer 30.88.

"CHANGE HERE FOR INDIA."

Lord Denbigh on the "Clapham Junction of the East."

Lord Denbigh gave a lecture on "Germany's War Aim and the Danger of a Premature Peace" at the People's Palace, Mile End Road, to a large audience. The lecture was arranged by the National War Aims Committee, and was presided over by Lord Barnham.

There was, said Lord Denbigh, a great deal too much talk about British war aims. We had no war aims except to defeat the war aims of the Germans. If we talked more of the German war aims we should hear less about making peace by negotiation. The lecturer referred to the Germans' desperate efforts to capture the ports of Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne, and said that at the beginning of the war we had three extraordinary escapes. The first battle of Ypres was saved entirely by the hard fighting of the British Army. He explained how, by holding Calais, the Germans could lay down in ruins, all the Channel with mines and submarines, and cut off our Fleet from communication with the South. In such circumstances invasion of England would be inevitable.

Lord Denbigh passed on to show that the Near East is as important to us as the coast of Belgium. The Suez Canal he said, is the nerve centre of the British Empire, and it was Germany's plan to have Egypt and the canal at her mercy. She wanted to establish herself in the Near East, so as to command the road to India. Her main idea was to destroy the British Empire as a necessary step to obtaining the domination of the world. Hence the great scheme of Mittel Europa began to be preached, about fifteen years ago.

Referring to the importance of Aleppo, which he styled the "Clapham Junction of the East," Lord Denbigh said that the whole of that part was one of the most important strategic centres of the world. "The passenger of the future will get into a third-class carriage at Victoria labelled 'Cape Town,' and when he arrives at Aleppo, will hear the porter call out, 'Change here for India.'"

The lecturer explained Germany's scheme for constructing a series of canals to enable her to bring her light cruisers into the Sea of Marmora, behind the defences of the Dardanelles, where they could not be touched. Whenever she wanted to do so, she could then send out a large fleet of submarines into the Mediterranean, and make navigation impossible. If it were possible to do this, all the talk about Palestine being delivered from the Turks were so much "hot air."

A resolution, proposed by Sir Alfred Yeo, M.P., pledging the meeting to support the conduct of the war to a victorious conclusion, "so that liberty and justice may be established and permanent peace secured," was carried.

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Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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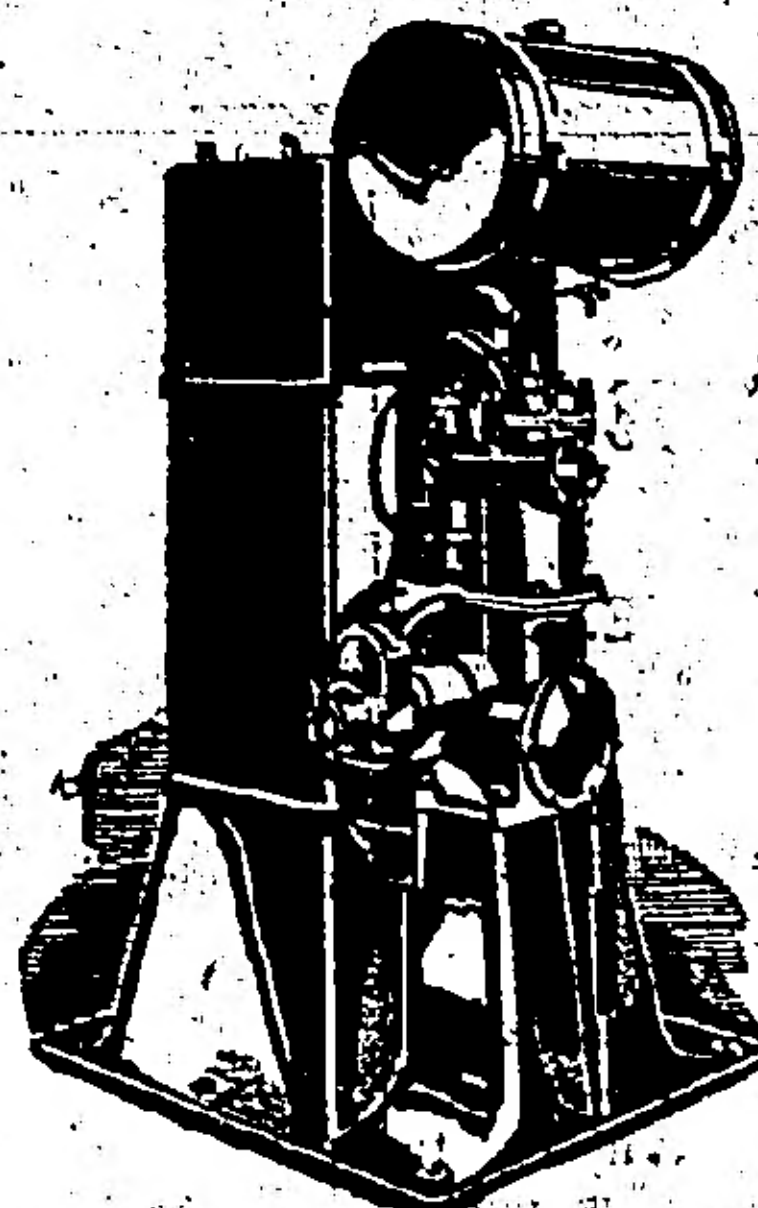
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GENERAL NEWS.

Author and Missionary.

Dr. Arthur Smith arrived re-
cently in Shanghai on a short
visit.

Soldier's Death on the Line.

A soldier's body found on the
line near Rhyll bore a pass from
France to Rathlow, Ireland, in
the name of Private Edward
Mera, 119034, attached Labour
Company 190. He is supposed
to have fallen from the train.

Mr. J. E. Gibbons.

Mr. J. E. Gibbons, son of Mr.
James Gibbons of Peking, has
received his commission in the
Royal Flying Corps after two
years of flying. Mr. Gibbons,
who joined up on his eighteenth
birthday, till when he was refused,
was on the staff of the Kailan
Mining Administration.

Next Winter's Furs.

There is every prospect that
next winter's furs will be ex-
pensive. At the annual fur
auction in St. Louis, U.S.A., the
average price received for
mink skins was 75 cents and
many brought \$1.50 each. A few
years ago these pelts sold for 5
cents. Beaver sold for \$25 per
skin and marten at the record
price of \$57. Total sales were
\$8,350,000.

Japanese Princess' Marriage.

In the middle of May, says the
Japanese Chronicle, Princess
Fushimi Yoko will be married
to Mr. Asano Nagatsuke, grandson
of Marquis Asano Chokun. The
wedding expenses of the Princess
will amount to about ¥70,000.
¥10,000 being estimated for
trunk (chest of drawers) and
sagami (long trunk). ¥10,000
for other small articles of furniture
for personal use, and ¥50,000
for wedding suits and other mis-
cellaneous expenses.

Old Age Pension Fraud.

For making false representa-
tions to secure an old age pension,
a farm labourer, named Thomas
Steele, aged seventy-one, of
Pallington, near Dorchester, was
fined £5, and his employer's son,
George Pope, was fined £10 for
falsely representing that Steele's
wages were only seven shillings
weekly, whereas he actually
received 12s. weekly in addition
to overtime. It was stated that
Steele's wages were to be reduced
if he received the pension.

A Sister of Mercy.

At the Church of St. John of
Jerusalem, attached to the Con-
vent and Hospital of St. John
and St. Elizabeth, Grove End-
road, N.W., Miss Elizabeth
Stanton, daughter of the Hon.
Mrs. Albert Stanton, received
the religious habit in the Order
of the Sisters of Mercy, members
of which have charge of wounded
soldiers in the Hospital and to
St. Andrew's Hospital, Dollis
Hill Lane. The ceremony was
performed and the sermon pre-
sented by the Rev. Father Bernard
Vaughan, Miss Stanton's cousin.

Extortionate Poultry Prices.

It is not thought likely that the
Ministry of Food, that further
concessions will be granted to
poultry, who are asking that
a change may be made in the
manner in which coupons are
used for purchasing poultry. The
opinion of the Ministry is that
the poultrymen reduce their price
to a reasonable figure they will
be able to sell their birds at a fair
profit. It cannot be expected
that the Food Controller will give
a preference to poultry while the
prices remain extortionate. To
do so would be to render poultry
a supplementary ration for the
rich.

£20 Fine for Using Cream.

In Merlebury.
A fine of £20 was imposed at
Brighton on Agnes Davis for
infringement of the Cream Order.
Davis, who occupied one
floor of a house, gave the landlady
a doctor's certificate enabling her
to buy cream. Five pints were
bought and made into trifles,
merlebury, which were
served at a party. Frank
Stanforth, Hagglescote, was
at Oadby, Leicestershire, Police
Court, fined with costs, 19
guineas for killing two sheep on
his farm and selling portions of
meat, not being a registered
retailer. J. Lohman, Birmingham,
Highbury Park, N., was fined £21
for selling rabbits above the
maximum price. Messrs.
Lid, Leyton, Essex, were fined £10 and 60 guineas for
supplying rabbit stew in
violation of the Meat and Food
Regulations.

GENERAL NEWS.

Six Days' Wages for Five Days' Work.

The Coal Controller has decided that South Wales miners who work on Sunday night must be paid six days' wages for five days' work.

Hiding a Son.

Lizzie Harvey, a collier's wife, was fined two guineas at Ashby-de-la-Zouch for concealing her son, a military absentee, whom the police found covered with clothing under a table.

Lady Dalmeny Fined.

Lady Dalmeny was fined a guinea at Northampton under the Petrol Restriction Order. She was driving in the car from Thornby to Northampton when she was stopped by the police.

Judge's Sudden Death.

An inquest was held on Judge William Evans, aged seventy, who died suddenly while presiding at Oswestry Court on the previous day. It was stated that he had suffered from a heart affection.

£2,000 Gas Explosion.

Over £2,000 damage was caused through a fire which broke out in and destroyed the Lecture Hall connected with the Salvation Army Congress Hall at Olpton. There was an explosion of gas which blew the roof off.

The Firing of the Warship.

At the Kent A-115, Harold John Wesley Gurr, fourteen, Frederick George Blogg, fifteen, and Ernest Cecil Adams, fourteen, were indicted for setting fire to the training ship Warspite on January 20. They pleaded guilty, and sentence was deferred.

Correct Reading of A Will.

By a decision of Mr. Justice Sargent the Railway Servants' Orphanage at Derby secured a windfall of £5,000. Mr. John Coster, of Islington, left the residue of his estate, estimated at £10,000, to be divided between the Y.M.C.A. and "The Railway Orphanage." There were five claimants to the orphanage share, but three withdrew, leaving the case to be contested by the institution at Derby and the London and South-Western Railway Servants' Orphanage at Woking. Mr. Justice Sargent said it was clear, without any shadow of ambiguity, that the charity intended by testator to benefit was the Railway Servants' Orphanage (Derby).


English Shipbroker Leaves a Great Fortune.

Mr. Henry Emile Peirce, an English septuagenarian, who started life in comparatively humble circumstances in the harbour works at Messina, and afterwards became one of the leading shipbrokers in Southern Italy, has just died in his sumptuous villa at Positano, near Naples, leaving a fortune of over £4,000,000. Mr. Peirce was head of the firm of Peirce Brothers, principal owners of a fleet of eight steamers. At the great Messina earthquake nine years ago all the members of the family were killed except himself and a lady. Very heavy business losses were also sustained by the firm.

Tribute To Mr. George Robey's War Charity Work.

If laughter is a commercial asset, no one has turned it to better account than Mr. George Robey. During the past three years the famous comedian has raised over £50,000 for war charities, and as a mark of gratitude he was entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Criterion and presented with a silver tea and coffee service and an illuminated address. Sir William Dunn presided, and among those who attended to do honour to Mr. Robey were Lord Chesterfield, Lord Barnham, Lord Blyth, Sir George Riddell, Sir Thomas Linton, Sir E. Marshall Hall and Sir Desmond O'Callaghan. Letters were read from Viscount French and Lord Jellicoe which were warmly appreciated by Mr. Robey's work. Sir William Dunn, in proposing the health of Mr. Robey, referred to him as the "Master of our mirth and the lord of our laughter." "I am not really a good financier," explained Mr. Robey, "but I am a desperado when I want money. When I received my first income tax paper I was asked to give my occupation. I did not understand it, so I wrote 'adventurer' across it. The authorities saw the comic side, and I heard no more." (Laughter)

NOTICES.



Victor
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

25267—Long, Long Ago	Gluck-Homer
64117—Minstrel Boy	McCormack
74175—Molly Bawn	McCormack
12858—A Kilkenny	Charles Harrison
14101—Molly O'	Reed Miller
64122—Faust-Fantasia from Garden Scene	Violin Elman
87271—Pompadour	Caruso
64150—Solitude	Aida
87290—Jesus, Lover of My Soul	Gluck-Homer
17916—A Love, Here is My Heart	Reed Miller
74118—Maria, Mari	Witherspoon

Save Your Eyes

SEE LAZARUS
TO
SEE BETTER.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

GENERAL NEWS.

British Consular Change.

Mr. F. A. G. Atkin, Vice-Consul at H. M. Consulate-General, Yokohama, has been transferred to Singapore and is succeeded in Yokohama by Mr. P. D. Butler.

Sir F. E. Smith's Tour.

Sir Frederick Smith has written a book on his recent visit to the United States which will be published immediately by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

Summer Time in Germany.

According to the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, summer time in Germany will extend this year from April 1 to October 1, four weeks longer than last year.

The "Kobe Herald."

The *Kobe Herald* has been purchased by Mr. J. S. Williams who will continue its policy of drawing closer the relations of foreigners and Japanese.

Ramsgate Mystery.

The body of a decapitated soldier, found on Ramsgate sands, has been presumed by a Court of Inquiry to be that of Sapper Richard Michael Welsh, who had been missing for some time. He fell overboard while on duty.

Gift to Dalhousie University.

Senator Dunn has given \$15,000 to found a Chair in Dalhousie University (Halifax, Nova Scotia) of Government and Political Science. The gift is in memory of his son, Captain Eric Dunn, who was killed in action at Vimy Ridge.

A Saucer from the Deep.

A blue Delft saucer, encased in barnacles, taken to the net of a fishing boat off Eyemouth, has a picture of an old coasting smack and is inscribed: "Elopie, London and Edinburgh Shipping Company." The Elopie was lost at sea 198 years ago. The relic, sold for the Red Cross, fetched \$10.50 from the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company.

SALE OF MEDICI ARCHIVES.

The King of Italy as Plaintiff, World-famous archives—relating to the history of the Medici family—are the subject of legal proceedings in London, where it is sought to restrain their proposed sale, the King of Italy being plaintiff in the action.

Mr. Bruce, in the Chancery Division, said he applied to his lordship in chambers ten days previously for an interim injunction restraining the Marquis de Cossio, the Marquis Averardo de Medici (members of the "younger" line of the renowned family), and Messrs. Christie from proceeding with the sale by auction of this valuable collection of MSS.

On the undertaking of the King of Italy to be answerable in damages and the defendants undertaking not to proceed with the sale, liberty was given to the King to serve notice of motion for an injunction.

The evidence, however, had not yet arrived from Italy, and he asked for an adjournment, the undertakings given in chambers to be continued.

Mr. Mingham, K.C., who appeared for the defendants, said that he desired to have it made perfectly clear that the offer of his clients to make a gift of about 80 of these valuable documents to the Italian nation was made on the terms that they should be free to dispose of the rest as they thought fit. If these proceedings were continued that offer would be withdrawn.

The motion was allowed to stand over, the undertakings to continue.

The Medici documents in dispute include 188 holograph letters from Lorenzo de Medici and 600 documents relating to the history of the family. The handwriting of Lorenzo, a merchant statesman of the fifteenth century, who directed Italian policy and who was known as The Magnificent, is most prized, and the British Museum 80 years ago were lucky enough to secure three short letters of his.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on SHAMSHAN, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—Gentleman to share FURNISHED FLAT in Kowloon. Apply Box 1388 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—FURNISHED ROOMS or FLAT for two bachelors, higher levels preferred. Apply Box 1386 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"GALESEND." 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.—SMALL CAR. Two seater. Four cylinders. Magneto ignition. Latest model. Electric light. Electric starter. Generator and Horn. Economical New. Reasonable price. Post Office Box 463.

FOR SALE.—ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAI, a well built, FOUR ROOMED HOUSE with Garden, Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to D. V. Stevenson, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

NOTICES.



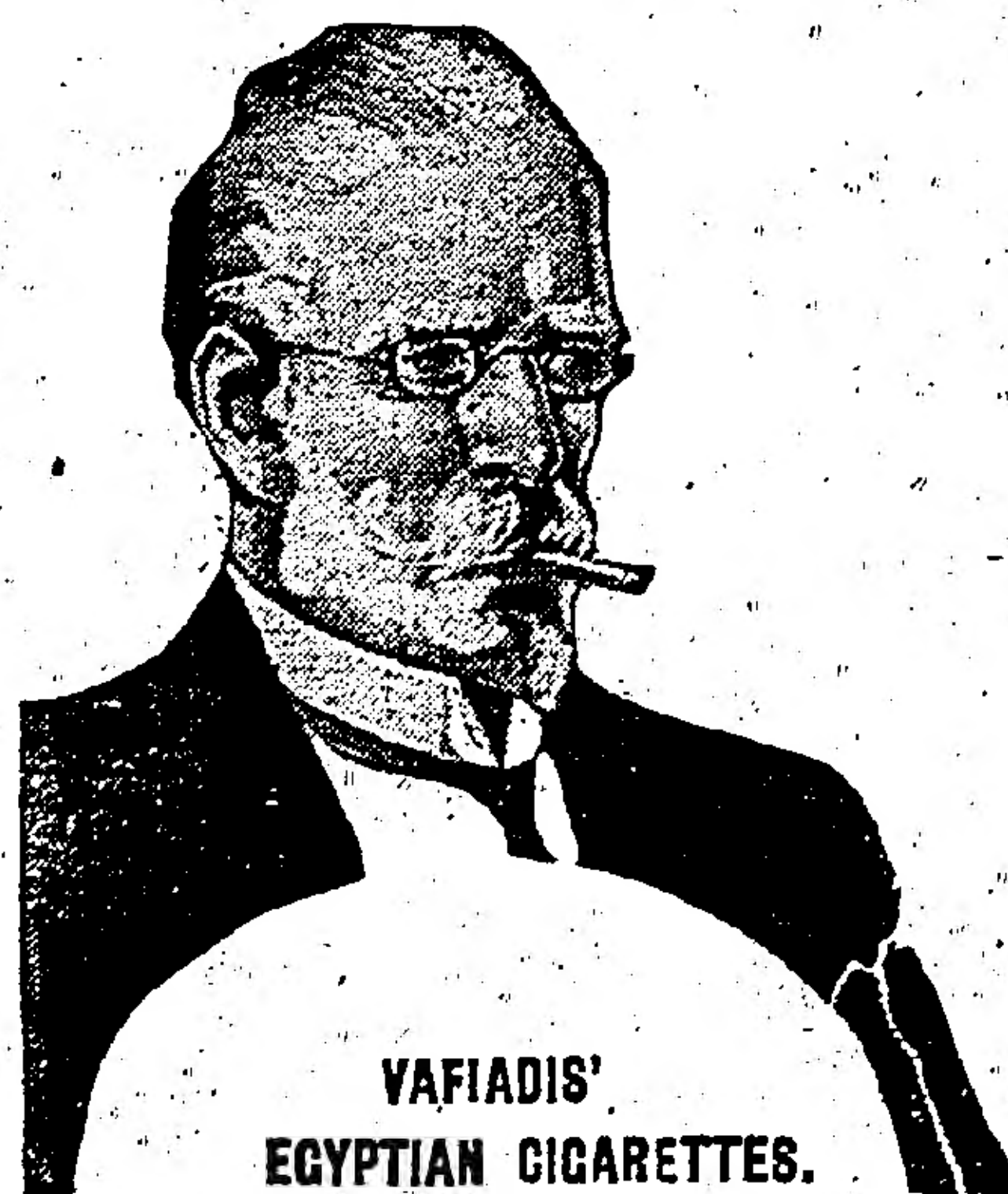
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LARGE VARIETY OF VARIOUS TYPES IN STOCK.

MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VERTS ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1163.

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BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

Munitions, Director Fined £100. Ernest Gull, formerly director of munition works in the North of England, was fined £100, or three months' imprisonment, and ordered to pay £50 costs. To make low-bodied shells which had been rejected pass the examiner he permitted an instrument to be used to expand the shells. Lewis Arthur Marshall, an employee who used the instrument, was fined £20, or two months,

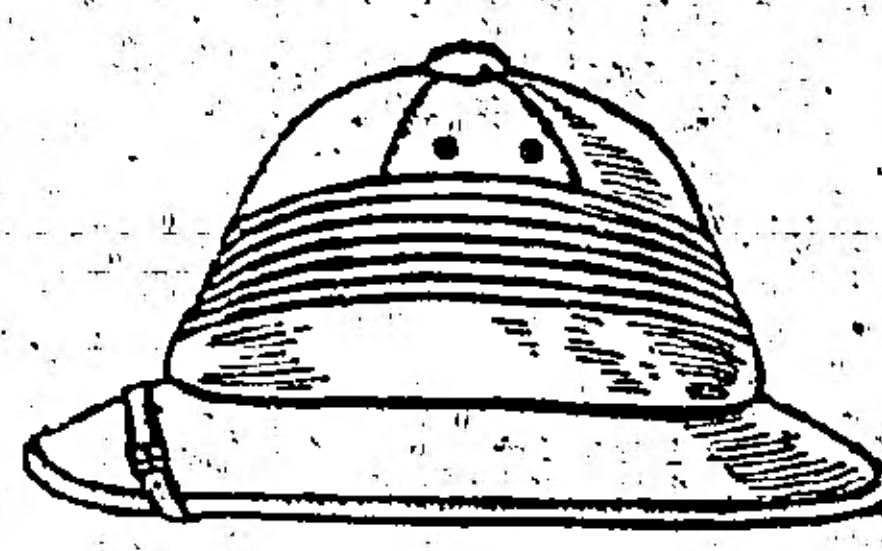
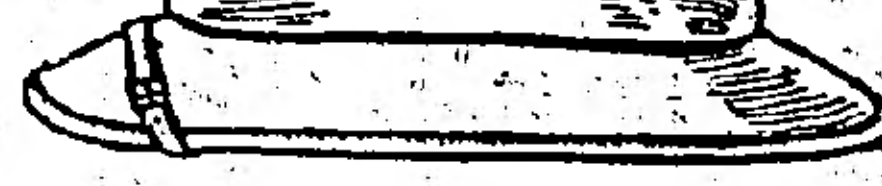
HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
6% WAR LOAN OF 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 3 is payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on 1st May, 1918.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer.
Hongkong, 16th, April, 1918.

NOTICES.

SUN HATS.

\$8.50  \$12.00
\$10.00  \$13.00

IN CORK RUBBER & FELT
BY TRESS, ELLWOOD & CHRISTY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COTELLA PYJAMAS.

-- FOR PRESENT WEAR --

MADE FROM AN EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT WEIGHT ZEPHYR FABRIC IN A RANGE OF SMART STRIPES. MADE WITH KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS. CUT LOOSE EVERYWHERE THUS ENSURING PERFECT COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

-- Call and inspect them --

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: **A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.** Hongkong & China.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 99 for shares numbered 2877/28834 and dated 11th January 1907 has been lost or destroyed, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUEL,
Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitoes and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outfits consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VERTS ROAD, CENTRAL.
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WANTED.

Names for 1918 Issue of the
HONGKONG & DIRECTORY.
DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P.O. Box 431.

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MR. HONDA

Trained Massage

Exercises, Swedish, etc.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES

IF REQUESTED.

NO. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT
THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
TELEPHONE NO. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Tel. phone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918.

CHINA'S CHAOTIC CONDITION.

As time passes, bringing with it a stream of evidence revealing the internal chaos of the Chinese Republic, one is almost driven to despair of any improvement in the governance of this people until an outside force is brought to bear upon those many factions and parties whose only achievement seems to be to increase the difficulties of the nation for which they all profess to have so much regard. The appeals that have been made by those who realise the greatness to which China could rise if only an ordered and coherent authority were established, seem to have fallen upon deaf ears, for at the present juncture China is torn between the activities of groups apparently determined to proceed to any lengths to achieve the schemes they have engineered. The Peking group, or rather groups, seem absolutely powerless to maintain order, and northern troops are fighting the southerners without any clear reason why. The points on which the northern and southern factions are divided would puzzle the most studious observer to accurately state, and it is beyond doubt that, if a reasonable tolerance were shown and the leaders conferred together, a settlement of the whole business would not be a very difficult matter. But to look for genuine motives in Chinese political intrigue is like looking for the proverbial needle in a stack of hay—a well nigh hopeless proposition. But the effects of the strife are far more apparent and the seriousness of them would, normal men are inclined to think, act as a deterrent, though there is little to prove that they are appreciated at their true value. On the other hand there is a reckless-ness which drives other nationals to the opinion that it is only the personal glorification of the parties concerned that constitutes the motive.

The news that has been received this week from the north reveals that a very serious state of affairs exists. Not only are the opposing armies fighting and laying desolate the country and towns through which they pass, but there has grown up a disregard for the lives and property of foreigners not usual in China's internecine strife. Missionaries have been put in extreme danger, an American subject has been captured by brigands, and generally a state of lawlessness and disorder is prevalent, which, unless soon taken in hand and remedied, will entail China in consequences decidedly serious. Following the demands of America's officials the American citizen referred to has been released and the incident appears to have closed, at least for the present. It is to be sincerely hoped that there will be no repetition of this nature for there is enough international trouble in the world without China giving rise to fresh problems.

There is also a significant passage in the report from our Canton correspondent, who, in reporting on the bomb explosions which took place in the southern metropolis two days ago, mentioned that some Germans were employed at the building in which the explosions occurred. At the time of writing it is not known whether these individuals were concerned in the manufacture of the bombs; but the circumstances are such as to bring home with great force the often repeated advice, that every German remaining within the country should be interned and thus kept out of harm's way. It is not a very wide speculation which inclines some people to the belief that all the disruptions in China are not due to solely Chinese sources, and if the remaining Huns were incarcerated it would be interesting to see whether it would have any effect on the state of affairs. But this aside, it is time that China seriously set about the task of putting her house in order. The wisdom of this has been the theme of much writing and not a few speeches, but the truth of it is so evident that there is but to drive it home on every conceivable occasion. The great European war should have presented a wonderful chance to China to demonstrate her great potentiality, but the time has been frittered away in a hopeless confusion. When the task of safeguarding civilisation has been accomplished in the western hemisphere, there will follow a quickened effort all round to make progress in commercial prosperity and if China is not in a position to lend her grain aid in the work of rebuilding it is not outside the realm of possibilities that the great nations will demand a share in the controlling of those vast resources which lie within China's boundaries. Those who wish best for China live in hope of witnessing a great united nation, commercially prosperous and progressively controlled, but there will have to be a radical change on the part of her public men. Failing the exorcism of the greed and petty quarrels of these men, more effective and summary measures may come into operation, greatly regretted though they would be.

Canton's Generosity.

Every one in Hongkong will have read with pleasure of the result which attended the appeal made to English residents in Canton and district for St. George's Day subscriptions for Allied War Funds. As will have been seen from the list published in our columns last night, giving the amount collected, there was a splendid response, which cannot fail to be extremely gratifying to the St. George's Day Committee and English people in Hongkong generally. One way and another, the residents in Canton have taken a very active and commendable interest in all things appertaining to the War Charities. When we consider that the number of Foreign residents is extremely small, one cannot help but wonder that they should have been so successful, as they certainly have. Besides many special efforts on behalf of war charities, they have assisted in numerous other ways, the ladies having carried on a most active work in connection with their War Work Party. When the war is over those Foreigners resident in the Shamshu and elsewhere in Canton district will be able to rest satisfied that they did their "bit." We in Hongkong fully appreciate their ready generosity in response to this latest appeal as well as to the many that preceded it.

Our Police Courts.

In a few weeks more we shall have the really hot weather with us again, and to our mind now is a very opportune time to jog the memories of those responsible for the conditions in the Police Courts to the state of affairs which has obtained there for many years, and which will never be remedied unless someone strongly protests. We refer to the shocking overcrowding that is permitted in the Courts. It is bad enough in the cooler months, but in summer it is a state of affairs which should not be tolerated for a moment. Crowds of Chinese, cause the air to become very much overheated. In addition to which the small pen, by courtesy given the name of dock, is more often than not filled with prisoners—the scum of Chinatown—who have not had a decent wash since the last time they were in goal. The faint breeze given by the fans, far from giving relief, only serves to further stir up the unhealthy atmosphere. Surely it would not be too much to expect that some check might be put on the number of spectators, and that prisoners be brought into Court as they are required.

The Huns As Mischief-Makers.

There have of late been plenty of facts to prove that wherever Germans have settled, either in small or in large numbers, there they have indulged in some form or other of gross mischief making, and often something very much worse. They have done so with a total disregard of those commonly accepted obligations which the representatives of other nations have scrupulously observed. The mass of information that is now to hand bearing upon the truth of this statement forms a most damning indictment of the conduct of this detestable people. In the United States, in the Argentine and in Persia it has been the same; the Huns have abused every canon of decency, which it is the duty of those who sojourn in a foreign country to extend towards their hosts. Particularly flagrant have been the excesses committed in this respect by the German diplomatic corps, who not only have screamed against the authorities of Foreign countries, but have been, to put the matter mildly, violently abusive in their expressions regarding the people by whose kindness they were permitted to dwell in peace and tranquillity. Thus they referred to "those idiotic Yankees," considered the people of Argentina as set of simpletons and schemed to sink their shyness "without leaving a trace behind," and now the mild-mannered Persians are "Persian swine" and are being summed up by other abusive epithets. Is this one wonders, the outcome of Germany's boasted and vaunted superior "kultur?"

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS NOT ALWAYS THE SQUARE-EST MEN WHO MOVE IN THE BEST CIRCLES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow's anniversary is that of John Galt, a one-time famous Scottish author, born May 2nd 1779.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1d.

Pickpocket Sentenced.

A Chinese who was charged with the larceny of \$10 from a Chinese woman at West Point, was brought up on remand before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning. It was proved that the man had a previous conviction and had been banished. His Worship sentenced the man to nine months' hard labour.

A Deserving Institution.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to the annual sale of work of the Victoria Branch of the Ministering Children's League. This year it is to be held in the Theatre Royal at 3.30 p.m. on the 8th instant instead of at the Helena May Institute. Tickets of admission, which include tea, can be obtained from the members.

Victoria Theatre.

We would again call attention to the splendid film, entitled "From the Mountains to the Sea" which depicts the activities of the Italian Army at the Front, and which is to be screened at the Victoria Theatre to night in aid of Italian war charities. On Thursday evening the dramatic film entitled "A Noble Action" will again be shown at this theatre.

Ricksha Coolie Robbed.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, two Chinese pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery with violence. It was stated by Inspector Angus that a ricksha coolie was returning from Shaanwan early on Monday morning when he was stopped by three men. They seized him and threatened him with knives. A purse containing \$140 was stolen, the men later making off. The robbery was reported to the police and the two defendants were later arrested. The knives and the purse were found in their possession. His Worship adjourned the case.

Opium Divan.

Twelve Chinese were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being concerned in an opium divan at 9, Wing Sing Street. Two of the men were charged with being principal tenants and the others with frequenting. It appeared that a raid was made on the premises, the defendants all being arrested. A large amount of paraphernalia was seized, including pipes, lamps, scales, etc. The raid was made by Inspector Grant and a number of Chinese police officers. The first defendant was fined \$50 and the remainder \$3 each.

THE REAL WORLD WAR.

What Krupp's Organ Fears.

Amsterdam, February 24.—"We now stand at the beginning proper of the world war" writes to day's *Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung* in a two column article which is remarkable for its severe judgments on Germany's policy in the East and its gloomy view of the fruits of that policy. "Even if the present state of peace with Russia should pass into 'real' peace, it nevertheless, seems to us a modest gain, and too small for what has been lost. Even if our present minimum needs can be met from the soil of Lithuania and Courland, in ten years we shall have nine million more mouths to feed. We had no enmity with Russia, but now Russia conceals an enormous explosive force, and it must not be imagined that the gigantic masses of Russian Socialism will have no consequences in Germany." "The reckoning with Great Britain remains inevitable," adds the writer.

THE PEAK SCHOOL.

Annual Distribution of Prizes.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Peak Club, the annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Peak School was held, and in spite of the extremely rainy weather there was a very large number of friends and parents present including His Excellency the Governor, Lady May and Miss Iris May. A most enjoyable entertainment was given during the afternoon by the children, nearly all taking part in "A Garland of Song," the solos being rendered in a delightful manner by the Misses A. Miller and G. Stedman, and Master J. Meese. Recitations were given by Miss Eileen Lammert, "I keep six honest serving men," T. Weston, "The Hump," K. Chapman, "The Laughing Brook," and D. Bowley with "The Quackoo." A humorous recitation, "Puss and the Mouse," by Master D. Hogg, was very amusing. "The Marching Song," "The Summer Days are ended," and "The Cat," were three delightful musical items rendered by the children of the infant class. The pupils, in a chorus, sang "Welcome Sister," "Come in and rest friend" and "See the Daylight Slowly Waning." The Misses V. Butterfield and Angel Ormiston, sang in a charming manner "In the Pleasant Path." The whole entertainment went splendidly, and congratulations are due to Mrs. Main and her assistants for their work in preparing the pupils.

The Report.

The report for the past year, read by Mr. E. R. Phelps, Inspector of Schools, stated that the maximum enrolment was 53 (45 in 1916); the minimum enrolment, 37 (18 in 1916); and the average attendance, 44 (29 in 1916). The cost of each unit in average attendance was \$71.98 (\$151.40 in 1916). Although the attendance is improving the average daily attendance, as compared with the enrolment, is low. This is accounted for by the fact that many families leave the Colony during the summer months. The attendance during the winter months is very satisfactory.

The school has now completed its fourth year, and continues to make progress. There has been no case of infectious disease throughout the year. The staff was increased early in the year, and has recently been further strengthened by the appointment of a fifth assistant mistress. Three more classrooms have also been made available, so that the children are now taught under the best conditions, with liberal staff and accommodation making possible a better classification, and consequently, better educational results. The work done is generally satisfactory. French is good, especially in the upper classes. The senior girls are now being prepared for the Oxford Local Examinations. Discipline in all the classes continues to be very good. Drill and organised games are popular. The space in front of the school has been cleared and concreted, making the ground much more suitable for use as a playground. The annual sports were held in April in the grounds attached to the Hon. Mr. Severn's residence. The children subscribe to a fund by which they support a prisoner of war in Germany, and many of them assisted on Rose Day, Heather Day, and St. George's Day.

The Prize List.

The prizes were distributed to the successful pupils by Lady May, who was presented with a basket of flowers by Miss Wendy Jenkin and Master D. Hogg.

The following was the prize list:—

Lower Remove.

Annie Miller.—Arithmetic and algebra, grammar, and special form prize.
Veronica Butterfield.—Reading and recitation.
Gwen Stedman.—Composition and dictation, and drill.
Angel Ormiston.—French.
Esmé Scott-Harston.—Geography and history.

Form III.

John Lander.—Geography and general progress.

CRICKET.

At Happy Valley, on the 29th instant, the R. E. defeated S. C. R. G. A. in the final for the S. C. Cricket Shield. The R. E. batted first, making 73, and the S. C. were all out for 33. C. Q. M. S. Reakes making the "hat-trick" with the last three balls of the match, upsetting the wicket each time.

R. E.

Sgt. McGregor, c Barradale, b Baine	1
C. Q. M. S. Reakes, c Vent, b Graham	9
Opl. Adams, c Desborough, b Graham	4
Spr. Waller, b Baine	24
L. Opl. Pascall, b Graham	3
Spr. Gordon, st. Sharman, b Graham	0
Spr. Osborne, run out	2
Spr. Millard, b Baine	1
S. Sgt. Crippwell, c Baine, b Graham	11
Spr. Clarke, b Baine	0
Opl. Heath, not out	4
Extras	14
Total	73

Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gr. Baine	15	2	42	4
Opl. Graham	14	2	5	17
88 Co. R.G.A.				
Gr. Cooper, b Crippwell	6			
Gr. Sharman, b Reakes	11			
Br. Drummond, b Reakes	1			
Gr. Baine, b Crippwell	1			
Opl. Graham, b Reakes	1			
Mr. Gr. May, c Clarke, b Crippwell	2			
Gr. Smith, not out	7			
Sgt. Desborough, b Crippwell	3			
Sgt. Tipper, b Reakes	0			
Sgt. Vent, b Reakes	0			
Gr. Barradale, Reakes	0			
Total	33			

Bowling.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. Q. M. S. Reakes	6	4	16	6
S. Sgt. Crippwell	6	0	17	4

Complimentary Dinner.

On the 15th inst., the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai entertained at dinner the Hon. Thos. Sammons, Judge Lobingier, officers of the American Consulate, the Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in China, the President and members of the Committee of the American Association, Mr. Ivan Chen, and a number of other American friends.

Jim Messer.—Arithmetic and algebra.
Billy Dunbar.—Composition and dictation, special Scripture prize—presented by the Rev. Copley Moyle.

Form II.

Hilda Butterfield.—Writing and composition and needlework.
Betty Hammond.—Arithmetic, and algebra and grammar.
Jack Miller.—Reading and recitation.

David Ellis.—French and arithmetic.
Alfred Lammert.—General progress.

Class VI.

Ben Humphreys.—Writing.
Henry Butterfield.—Reading and spelling.
Alec Pearce.—Writing.
Ronald Armstrong.—Arithmetic.

Gordon Barnett.—Exceptional progress.
Brian Adams.—Reading.
Eileen Lammert.—Reading and spelling.

Gordon Chatham.—Arithmetic.
Tony Winslow.—2nd Arithmetic.

William Hancock.—French.
Pamela Harston.—Reading.

Class VII.

Charles Butterfield.—Form prize.
Edward Wolfe.—Reading.
Hugh Lander.—French.

Russel MacIntyre.—Arithmetic.
Tom Osborn.—Writing.
Bobbie Kent.—Writing.

Class VIII.

Heath Messer.—Writing.
Duncan Campbell.—Recitation.
Frank Campbell.—Progress in reading.

Rita Malkin.—Reading.
Laughton Leek.—Reading.
Wendy Jenkin.—Writing.
Infants.
Donald Hogg.—Sum.
Dicky Bowley.—Recitation.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mrs. Grace Scott Thoms Anderson, 71, Harrington Gardens, E. W., recently left by her will to the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, eleven water-colour sketches made by her husband on the borders of China when on the first Yunnan Expedition; nine Aino pictures, illustrative of the feast and employments of that race, pictures which were purchased by Mr. Anderson when among the Ainos of Yaso; and two circular pictures from an ancient temple at Nara, Japan.

Probably no historian that ever lived collected his material on such an extensive scale as Mr. Herbert Howe Bancroft, the American historian, whose death is just reported. He spent a large proportion of the profits of his lucrative book-selling business in San Francisco on the work of amassing information for his history of the Pacific Coast. Not only did he travel all over the world for this purpose, but he employed scores of copyists in searching national archives at places as far apart as Mexico City and Petrograd. At the same time, agents attended private and public sales in the chief cities of Europe. One example will illustrate his pertinacity in this quest. In the office of the United States Surveyor General at San Francisco were 300 volumes of important documents which he wished to study. He was not allowed to borrow them, so he rented a room adjoining those of the Surveyor General, who consented to regard the volumes while there and under his control as still in his office. Then a dozen Mexican copyists and "epitomists" were set to work, and the direction of one of Mr. Bancroft's experts, who went carefully through the whole mass of documents, marking what was to be copied entire, copied in part, or summarised.

Mr. Bancroft was a great believer in the employment of assistants in historical writing. "Why," he asked, "should the author insist on doing everything himself?—a procedure which would compel the shipmaster to say, 'How shall I know this vessel to be safe unless I lay every plank?' or the railroad builder, 'Unless I drive every spike how shall I vouch for it?' When he had completed his collection—amounting to 60,000 volumes—Mr. Bancroft employed thirty men on indexing it as if it were one book.

Nowadays (says a Home contemporary) the threat of a tramway strike causes no little concern. Yet until 1881 they managed to do without this mode of travelling. George Francis Train, their pioneer in London, met with fierce opposition from the omnibus proprietors when he obtained permission to lay tramway lines from Marble Arch to Bayswater, from Victoria to Westminster Abbey, and from Westminster Bridge to Kennington Gate. He avers that "the bus-drivers tried in every possible way to wreck their vehicles on the rails. They were often successful, and there were many accidents of this sort. The excitement increased greatly with every foot of track laid down." Finally, a boy was killed by a tramcar, and Train was arrested for manslaughter. "The accident was unavoidable," he writes, "but there was a great deal of feeling about it. The bill to authorise tramways was defeated in Parliament by a few votes, and I had to abandon the fight in London."

A good many of us, writes a correspondent to the *Daily Chronicle*, have been disappointed in the result of many "highly recommended" food economies suggested by experts, and it would appear, in experts as well. But one tip is really worth knowing, and that is, the butter increases in tip. "You 'cream' your butter in the ordinary way, and then work up with it a certain quantity of fresh milk. The amount of milk to be used depends upon the consistency you like your butter to be. It can easily be increased in weight fifty per cent., and it goes as far, and spreads more easily, than the original butter. Moreover, the flavor is improved, particularly if a very little salt be added. There is real economy in this, and it is also, rather a pretty experiment."

THE "RED SULTAN."

Death takes Place at Constantinople.

Amsterdam, February 6.—A Constantinople telegram received here to-day via Vienna reports the death there to-day of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid from inflammation of the lungs. The deceased will be given a State funeral.—Euter.

The ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid was born on Sept. 22, 1842. He ascended the throne after the deposition of his brother Murad in 1876, was deposed on April 13, 1908, and was succeeded by his brother.

He began his life as he ended it, in seclusion and exile. In his youth he is said to have been fond of study, and to have attempted as far as his opportunities allowed to assimilate Western ideas. The events of his reign, however, hardly justify this praise of his apologists. His rule began at the time when the Bulgarian atrocities had given the first blow to the British conviction that the Turk was the salt of the earth, and friendship for Turkey and amity to Russia were the only safe dogmas on which to base our Eastern policy. The *Daily News* may refer with pardonable pride to its share in these great events. It was the letters of Sir (then Mr.) Edwin Pears from Constantinople which first directed the attention of the world to the horrors being perpetrated in the Near East. Mr. Gladstone publicly referred to the "courage and ability of Mr. Pears," and praised the service rendered to the world by the *Daily News* as "the most weighty, I may say the most splendid," that the Press had to its credit.

While Abdul Hamid was busy with such things as the reform of his harem, the world was moving rapidly towards a crisis in which he was destined to be, not wholly of his own will, one of the principal figures.

In December, 1876, a conference of the Powers met at Constantinople and failed of its purpose, and the immediate sequel to its failure was the declaration of war by Russia in April, 1877. The war ended in the peace of San Stefano, which established a larger Bulgaria than that which now exists. Then came the Berlin Congress, when Bulgaria was cut down to the territory north of the Balkans and Eastern Rumelia was established south of them, the remainder of the Greater Bulgaria of the San Stefano Treaty being handed back to Turkey. This was Lord Beaconsfield's "Peace with Honour."

At this time Abdul Hamid proclaimed a Constitution, and a Parliament was elected which sat for two sessions and was dissolved when its members asked awkward questions about public expenditure, its members being hustled on board steamers and sent home.

The next important episode in the Sultan's reign is the deposition of the Khedive Ismail and the loss to Turkey of Egypt. Here to Abdul Hamid's vacillating personality and his distrust of England, now no longer disguised, were the dominant factors in the situation.

From now onward the record of oppression grows more damning. The suppression of the right of free speech, the muzzling of the Press, the withdrawal of the privilege of the Christian Churches, the long series of Armenian massacres, the violation of the foreign mails, are the best remembered items in the gloomy chronicle. Abdul Hamid's treatment of the Armenians is the greatest blot on his character as a man and his reputation as a ruler.

The attempt to carry out the same policy in Crete led to the intervention of the Powers and the loss of the island to Turkey. In 1897 came the war with Greece, but the Powers intervened to prevent Turkey from reaping the advantage of her victories. At this time Abdul Hamid became obsessed with the idea which had no support from the best-informed Moslem opinion of being recognised as Caliph. We now approach the last act of the drama. By the year 1908 the disintegration of the Empire had proceeded so far that apparently only a miracle could have

AN INVALUABLE WORK OF REFERENCE.

The "Directory and Chronicle for China and Japan."

The bulky volume, in its familiar red binding, is with us once again, and there need be no doubt that the 1918 issue of this splendid work of reference will be found to be as useful as its many predecessors. In our opinion the *Directory and Chronicle for China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Indo-China, Philippines, &c.* (to give as much of its comprehensive title as space will permit) is an invaluable work for all interested in the Far East—commercially, socially or historically. The volume contains a most accurate list, alphabetically arranged, of all the business firms and foreign residents from Manchuria to the Straits Settlements. In short, it is full of information, useful to businessmen as well as to residents in the Far East and elsewhere, and should be in every business office and in the homes of all interested in the part of the world specially dealt with. This year's volume, like its predecessors, is beautifully printed on paper of good quality, while the red binding is as strong and as bright as of yore. We cannot commend it too highly as a work of reference and of general information. We congratulate the Hongkong Daily Press Ltd. on this the fifty-sixth year of the volume's publication. The price of the work is \$11 (large volume) and \$7 (abridged.)

saved it from crumbling to pieces. Especially the anarchy in Macedonia, where Bulgarians were massacring Greeks, Greeks were massacring Romanians, and Turkish troops were pillaging and massacring everybody else, had reached such a pitch that England and Russia were preparing a new scheme of "reforms" which would have turned that part of the Ottoman Empire into an autonomous province in all but name. It was just this scheme that produced the "miracle" which, indeed, saved Turkey, though it eventually cost Abdul Hamid his throne. The authors of the bloodless revolution of July 24, 1908, the Young Turkish Party, organised as a "Committee of Union and Progress," had for some time past been carrying on a propaganda among the officers of the Macedonian troops. At attempts at suppression failed, and a proclamation, signed by Nizami Bey and Enver Bey, was issued, demanding the restoration of the Constitution of 1876.

The surrender of Abdul Hamid was as swift as it was complete. On July 24 he issued an order restoring the Constitution.

The rule of the Young Turks promised well, and the first reformed Parliament met in December. Abdul Hamid greeted the new Chamber with apparent sincerity, but true to his instincts, he organised a counter-revolution. It failed lamentably, and he was deposed on April 27.

Thus ended a chapter of Turkish history the importance of which will not be fully appreciated till the world is further removed from it. Possibly its essential feature will prove to have been that it saw the first beginnings of those German influences which have moulded the destinies of Turkey.

Abdul Hamid was first deported to Salonica, and lived in the Villa Albatross with his harem. Later he was removed to Brusa. It is not known when he returned to Constantinople.

His character can not be better summed up than in the following quotation from an essay by Sir Sir Edwin Pears:

"His name will go down to history as that of an incompetent, Sultan, a cruel despot, and a selfish tyrant. He alienated all classes of his subjects, and seemed to rejoice in the persecution of the most intelligent among them. While making allowances for his education and environment he will be regarded as the conscious opponent of civilisation and human progress."

U.S.A. AIR PLANS.

A Great Effort.

Mr. G. Ivy Sanders writes from "Somewhere in Ohio":

As the birthplace of the aeroplane, it is not surprising that the United States will become the leading country in the production of heavier-than-air machines. She has at her command the war experience of the Allies and the combined expert knowledge and skill of the whole world. She has the necessary raw material for manufacture at her hands, and is the leader of the world in standardisation and quantity production. With well-founded confidence, the Allied forces can anticipate, through the United States, supremacy in the air by the greatest flying fleet the world has ever dreamed of.

The development of the Air Services in this country is divided between the Aircraft Board, in which are included the leading Army, Navy, and civilian aviation authorities, and the Signal Corps of the Army. The duty of the former is to create the flying; of the latter to find and train its personnel.

"Square pegs in square holes" is the motto here, consequently the Signal Corps has for its head Major-General G. O. Squier, aviation pioneer and the first passenger to fly with the Wright brothers. Brigadier-General O. McK. Saltzman, one of the officials in charge of the Wright tests, and Brigadier-General B. D. Foulois, the only officer in the United States Army assigned to aviation in 1910, is in charge in France. These are further proofs of the determination of this country to ensure efficiency.

The air programme which the United States launched more than six months ago was one of gigantic and far-reaching proportions, and the enormous quantity of machines and parts which are beginning to be turned out daily in the great factories throughout the country are evidence that their claims were not exaggerated or their plans over-estimated.

The unique position and strength of the motor-car industry of the United States will place her in a position of great advantage for aircraft production. Many enormous factories that were, until quite recently, engaged upon turning out motor-cars and their engines will prove invaluable in the manufacture of aeroplanes and aero-engines.

The first "Liberty" engine was produced in 28 days after work had begun on the plans of two of the ablest men in this country, and is said to combine the best of each approved type of engine used by the Allies. Simplicity will be the keynote, both in regard to running and manufacture. Every part is interchangeable and can be manufactured independently at various factories. The advantage of a standardised engine, both in quantity production and for service at the front, is obvious.

In this particular district there are whole towns devoted entirely to aircraft manufacture, and I have been much interested to see that the extraordinary success of women aeroplane workers in England and France has resulted in the extensive employment of women labour in the aircraft factories here.

Your have not heard much of American fliers yet—but you will.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent, writing on April 30, says:—

The Roman Catholic community in Yangkong city has requested the American General to make a protest to the government because in the fighting between the troops of General Lung and those of Canton, the Canton troops when they entered the city, took away the valuables belonging to the Catholic community, stored in the church, the value of which is over one hundred thousand dollars.

On hearing that the Government intends to remove the soldiers from Wan Chai (opposite to Macao) the people there have made a joint petition to the Civil Governor, not to do so for fear that the bandits may have this revenge on the inhabitants.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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MOSQUITO LOTION. Acts as a preventative against bites and allays irritation caused by insect stings.

LAVENDER AMMONIA. A little in the morning bath is invigorating and refreshing.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION. (Prepared from the formula of a very Eminent Professor of Tropical Medicine). Instantly relieve the irritation and cure after a few applications.

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PROKETTES

Gently cleanse the system, thus dispelling bilious headaches, purifying the breath, clearing the skin and aiding the appetite. Of all chemists, also 60 cents the vital post free from the D. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Se-shuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from D. W. Stevenson Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 9th May, 1918.

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at his residence "Stanton Lodge," Mount Parish (Kennedy Road).

The Whole of his Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Tapestry covered couches & armchairs, blackwood armchairs & trophies, teak writing tables & bookcases, tea & occasional tables, tapestry & cretonne curtains, carpets, ornaments, etc. etc. Teak dining table & chairs, fine teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, card tables, flower stands, ice chest, brass fender, dinner service, electro-plate ware, cutlery, glassware, electric table fans, etc. etc. Teak twin bedsteads, single & double teak wardrobes, dressing tables, tiled washstands, toilets, etc. etc.

And:—

A Large Quantity of plants in pots

And

A few pictures by Lawson Wood

N.B. most of the above furniture made by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., & Wm. Powell Ltd.

On view from Wednesday, the 8th inst.

Catalogue on application

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

THE REV. T. FEATHERSTONE, M.A., has been appointed Headmaster from this date vice Mr. PIERCE, resigned.

H. COPELEY MOYLE, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology and Therapeutics. A course of 100 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 between the hours of 4-5 P.M. on any day except SATURDAY. Applications should reach the Registrar not later than May 6th.

NOTICE.

JOHN BELL IRVING junior, DALLAS GERALD MERCER BERNARD, THOMAS SHAW FORREST and ALFRED BROCKE SMITH have this day been admitted members of and authorised to sign the name of our Company.

We have authorised WILLIAM SHERLOCK DUPREE and CHARLES WILLIAMSON BESWICK to sign for the Company "per procuration."

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

CLOSING CRUISE SEASON 1917/1918.

NOTICE.

THE Closing day of the Yachting Season and Prize Presentation will take place at the Club House, North Point, on SATURDAY, 4th May.

The attendance of Members and friends is requested from 2.30 P.M. onwards.

D. K. BLAIR, Sailing Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED 4 ROOMED FLAT on the Peak from middle May for three months. Apply Box 1330 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Only \$250 PEARL-THREAD NECKLACE \$25-PEARL EARRINGS, Real Russian PEARLS. Apply from 12 to 3 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. to Lieutenant, of Russian Navy Snarski, Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

FOR SALE.—Complete Set latest edition ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA in neat travelling case. Books and case in excellent condition; practically unused. Bargain if taken at once. Further particulars please apply Box No. 1389 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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A 5929	Charming (A Dream)	Wait.
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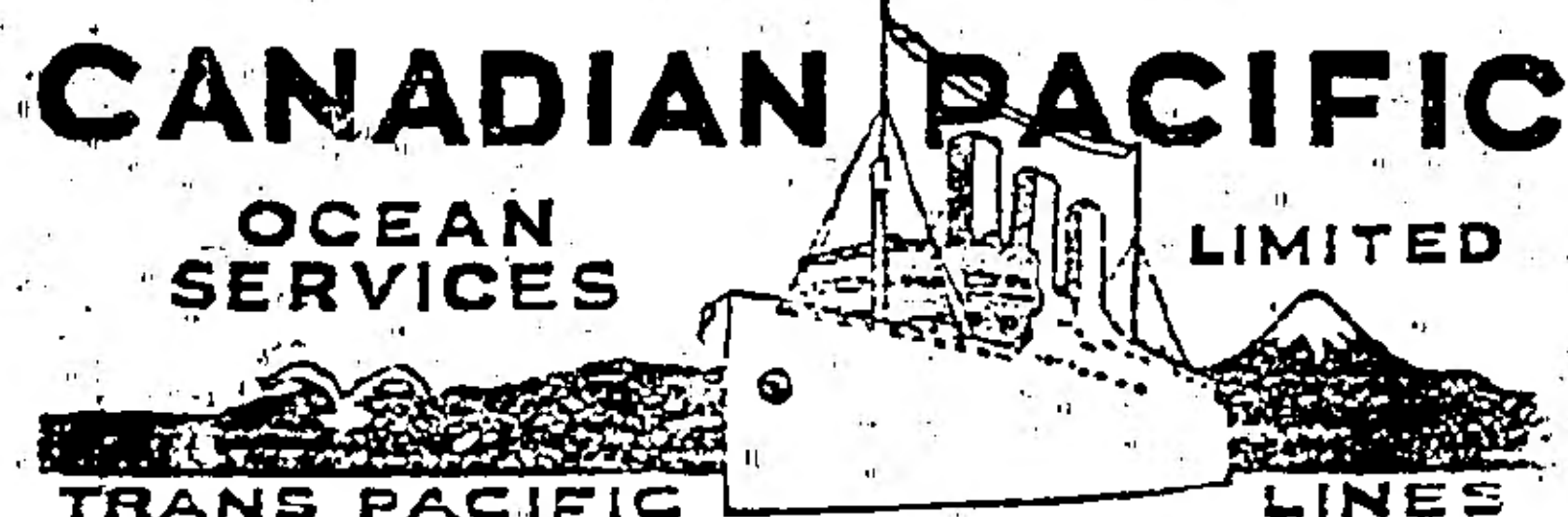
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Empress of Asia	—	Empress of Russia	—
Empress of Russia	—	Empress of Japan	11th Sept.
Empress of Japan	17th July	Monteagle	8th Oct.

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	"Yokohama Maru" T. 12,500	SUN., 12th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Tango Maru" T. 13,500	SAT., 18th May, at 11 a.m.
	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Yenshin Maru" T. 8,000	SUNDAY, 5th May.

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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Tamsui	2nd May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	4th May at 3 p.m.
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TIENSIN	Kueichow	9th May at noon.

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Hongkong May 1, 1918.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
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"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 7th May at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgkins	FRI. 10th May at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Thurs., 2nd May at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thurs., 2nd May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 3rd May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 10th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 11th May at d'light.

Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other ports in accordance with requirements.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaoow.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Canadian-Australasian Line.

The Canadian-Australasian Line, of Vancouver, B.C., has secured steamers to take the place of the cargo ships lost since the war started. Two of the Company's small steamers are to be put on the Sydney-Vancouver run, besides two steamers that have been in the Persian Gulf trade and a Norwegian steamer.

South Sea Service.

Owing to the requisitioning of Dutch steamers, representing a carrying capacity of about 29,000 tons a month, the Taiyo Kaifu Company and the Yamashita Steamship Company are going to increase their steamers in the South Sea service. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will also increase its service in these waters. The Yamashita K.K. which opened a South Sea service at the end of last year has decided to cancel its regular run for the time being from some cargo consideration. The shipping firm, however, will maintain an irregular service till things sufficiently improve to warrant the resumption of a regular service.—"Manchuria Daily News."

Swatow Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Swatow during the quarter which ended in September, 1917, was 424 vessels of 499,036 tons, a decrease from the same quarter in 1916 of 152 vessels and 205,633 tons. The percentages were 61.8 per cent. Chinese; 5.6 per cent. Dutch 4.8 per cent. Norwegian and 0.8 per cent. Portuguese.

Amoy Shipping.

During the quarter which ended in September, 1917, the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at Amoy was 296 vessels of 366,172 tons, a decrease from the same quarter in 1917 of 85 vessels and 141,008 tons. The percentages of the various flags were 44.2 per cent. British; 35.2 per cent. Japanese; 12.7 per cent. Dutch; 5.2 per cent. Chinese; 2.4 per cent. American and 0.3 per cent. Portuguese.

Blue Book Rates.

The Government, it is understood, has placed in the hands of a Glasgow firm of chartered accountants the case for, and the figures relating to the proposed increase of Blue Book rates presented by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. After the accountants have checked, analysed and reported on the case, the question of raising the rates will be considered. Shipowners, however, feel that the case presented is unanswerable.

Two Captains.

When the schooner W. J. Pirrie left San Francisco recently for South American ports she carried two captains in order to conform with the new Chilean regulation which prescribes that vessels of Chilean registry must have a Chilean captain and two-thirds Chilean crew aboard. As the vessel is American managed it was decided that an American skipper also should be sent on the voyage, each skipper to take command in their respective home ports.

A Useful Society.

The British and Foreign Sailors' Society has, during the past year, given assistance as follows: to men from torpedoed vessels: Number of men assisted, 22,977; number of meals provided, 90,711; approximate cost (board and lodging), £5,360 10s. 5d.; number of articles of clothing provided (including purchases), 62,331; bills incurred for roots and clothing purchased, £4,546 8s. 5d.; railway warrants provided, 3,465; cost, £2,976 6s. 11d.; expenditure for prisoners of war for 1917, £10,897.

Kobe-Shanghai Line.

The steamers on the line have been reinforced in view of the marked development of the trade. The service had been run by two steamers with the aggregate of 310,522 tons a year, but has been reinforced by two more, giving a total of 364,728 tons a year. The balance between the decrease on the Yokohama-Shanghai line and the increase on the Kobe-Shanghai line consists in an increase by some 30,000 tons a year. The Yokohama-Shanghai route is to be run by the s.s. Yamashiro Maru, Kasuga Maru, and Chikugo Maru every 15th day, and is to call at Nagoya or Yokohama every third outward and inward trip. The Kobe-Shanghai service is to be run by the s.s. Kumano Maru, Omi Maru, Yawata Maru, and Chikuzen Maru twice weekly.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE WESTERN FRONT.

Furious Enemy Bombardments.

London, April 29.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the 29th April, says: Last night there was intense, almost ceaseless, hostile artillery activity in the north where great concentrations of howitzers and field batteries maintained hurricane bombardments of wide sections of the Allied front practically all the way from La Bassée to the south of Houthulst Forest. The Germans also kept up a furious fire for nearly three hours on the front from Vimy to Lens. This morning the bombardments were renewed on our line south of Voormezele, and the French positions in the vicinity of Loos were plastered with explosive shrapnel. Our troops around Ypres several times signalled for artillery support. After dawn a tremendous bombardment points almost to the certainty that the Germans will attempt to advance here. Yesterday enemy armoured cars were very active over Mont-Bouge, from where it seems certain the Germans intend trying to push westward from Kemmel. In the south things were fairly quiet throughout the night. Documents we have recently captured show that the Germans counted upon developing a regular drive towards the coast, the time table of which has altogether gone to pieces. A certain division was due to be at Montesta on the 28th April. This division, instead of going forward, moved backwards to rest and refit.

A Fresh American Sector.

London, April 29.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters states that an American force has entered the line along the French battle-front under a French command, in which all ranks have supreme confidence. This American sector is receiving more than the normal shelling.

Futile Enemy Attacks at Hangard Wood.

London, April 29.
A French communiqué says: The Germans at night time attempted several attacks on Hangard wood. Our fire stopped all attempts. There was great reciprocal artillery firing from Villers Bretonneux to the Luce and between Lesangny and Noyon. Detachments penetrated the enemy lines in the region of Corbeny, towards Courcy, on the right of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace and brought back prisoners. There was very lively artillery firing on the front from Pœssel wood to Caureux wood.

WHAT GERMANS THINK OF THE PERSIANS.

London, April 30.
Reuter learns that a number of documents lately discovered in Persia demonstrate that, like the German agents in the United States who described their American hosts as "idiotic Yankees" the German emissaries in Persia had the utmost contempt for the "Persian swine" and the country wherein they were intruding. Most of these documents are letters written by Herr Wustrow, German Vice-Consul at Shiraz, to Herr Wassmuss, German ex-Vice-Consul with a roving commission to stir up trouble against the British along the Persian Gulf. In one letter Herr Wustrow writes, "I always think of jettish when I look at these people." In another, "What good to us is the silly jabber with which the leaders of a nation who are below even the usual Persian level stuff us up. This sound can only be tamed by force." In a third letter he said, "How nice it would be to recoup our losses from English property here but the Persians did the work and I must avoid the impression that we wish to utilize their patriotic fervor for our own ends." Another extract reveals the game of the German officials, "You offered me not one but two thousand Tumans—one thousand for agitation purposes and the other for a certain purpose." A letter from Doctor Niedersmeyer calls the Persians incredibly gross swine and complains that after "we had doctored more than six thousand Persian swine as a doctor I have been kept nine months connected by this swine of a people."

THE ARMY COUNCIL.

A New Vice-President.

London, April 29.
The Press Bureau announces that Lord Milner has appointed Mr. Ian Macpherson as Vice-President of the Army Council and Acting Deputy War Secretary. Mr. Macpherson will thus be able to render him much-needed assistance in dealing with the administrative business of the War Office.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

London, April 29.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Hewine stated that the date of the Imperial Conference has not yet been settled. A list of questions for discussion was a matter for the Conference.

GERMANY THREATENING RUSSIA.

Washington, April 29.
The State Department learns that Germany is sending to Russia a big commission to present demands regarding an exchange of prisoners. Failing compliance with this German threats to occupy Petrograd.

COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.

London, April 29.
Brigadier General Sir William Manning, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Jamaica since 1913), has been appointed Governor of Ceylon vice Sir John Anderson deceased.
Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Barbadoes since 1910) succeeds Sir William Manning at Jamaica.
Lieut.-Colonel Charles O'Brien, C.M.G. (Governor of Seychelles since 1912) succeeds Sir Leslie Probyn as Governor of Barbadoes.

KAISER'S AIDS CON-
DEMNED.Pan-German Paper Mourns
"Bismarck the Incomparable."

With sarcastic comment the *Vorwaerts* reprints the following "tribute" paid to Kaiser Wilhelm on the occasion of his birthday on January 27 by the *Deutsches Volkswort*, one of the most rabid organs of the Pan-Germans and big munition makers.

It has heretofore been the fate of the Government of Kaiser Wilhelm II, now thirty years old, that men were not placed at the head of the Government in this empire and in Prussia who would have carried on Bismarck's policy with firm and intelligent hands.

The Government of our Kaiser began with Bismarck, the incomparable, the one who could not be replaced in office. But Bismarck had to go. Since then Nemesis has guided the fortunes of his successors and their generally anti-Bismarck policy.

"May the German Imperial Throne be eaved for all time from the sad fate of wretched weakness characteristic of that incurable dilettante and romantic person, King Friedrich Wilhelm VI, who was obliged to doff his hat before the fallen fighters on the barricades, the forerunners of the Red international. It was his misfortune that he—in contrast to his brother, Kaiser Wilhelm I—could not place great men at his side as co-workers, bear with them and let them manage things as they pleased.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

To-day's Proceedings.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), the hearing of the case was resumed at the Supreme Court this morning in which Li Hong Mi is proceeding against the Government, seeking for the annulment of a deportation order made against him by the Governor in Council.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson), again appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., for the Crown, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Sharp, continuing this morning, said it was patent that the Governor-in-Council could not have considered that the fourth allegation was established. Referring to the allegations against the S.O.A.'s, warning to plaintiff, that the evidence of witnesses, who he was unable to name at the enquiry, might be discounted, Mr. Sharp said, that in reply to the S.O.A., plaintiff replied he had two witnesses, but could not remember any more. Mr. Hallifax did not say the evidence of witnesses would be discounted, but said it might.

Mr. Hallifax said plaintiff's demeanour and rejoinder clearly showed his recognition that this might be so. The warning was a most reasonable one and in the plaintiff's interests. He (Mr. Sharp) submitted that it was obviously right and reasonably necessary that a person should be deportable who had been guilty of several wrongful acts. The Governor-in-Council must receive the report of the S. O. A. and the report must contain the questions and answers. Where the case was a course of misconduct they must essentially be referred to in the questions and answers because the questions and answers before the Court must cover the matter which the Governor-in-Council dealt with. In the present case the Court must assume that there was proper and sufficient evidence to support the allegations. The Court must also assume that this evidence justified and only justified the practical allegations framed upon it.

Mr. Pollock—Your Lordships are not enquiring into the merits of the case. What I am asked to do is a very cool thing. Although the evidence for the prosecution is not only held from us, but from the Court, their Lordships were being asked to enquire into the merits of the case.

Mr. Sharp said he was arguing from the point of view that certain allegations were not properly framed, because one of them is general and the other two surviving ones were particular. They felt the right view was that their Lordships must assume that proper evidence existed in support of these allegations, and their Lordship must all assume that these reports justified the particular allegations framed up on it.

This afternoon evidence was given by Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese affairs, who stated that he had been a member of the Executive Council since 1912. The Deportation Ordinance of 1912 imposed statutory duties on the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. On November 15, last, he first heard of the arrest of the plaintiff, Mr. Leo D'Almeida, reporting the matter to him. Mr. D'Almeida asked about bail and witness telephoned to the Hon. O.S.P. asking for the defendant to be sent down for an examination as soon as possible. The object was to facilitate the granting of bail. In the usual way it was not always possible to examine a man arrested for deportation on the same day. When the plaintiff was brought down the statutory questions were put to him. No objection was raised and plaintiff answered the questions quite voluntarily. The European police sergeant was asked to wait outside the office. Witness gave instructions for a police magistrate to be obtained so that bail might be considered. Plaintiff understood the questions quite well. During the reading of the allegations the plaintiff asked for

HONGKONG POLICE
RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin C.B.E., state:—

Parades.

Units will Parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. as detailed below. Uniform, Helmets and Spikes. Men on police duty will not attend.

Monday, May 6th.—No. 2 Platoon, under own Commander.

Tuesday, May 7th.—No. 1 Platoon, under own Commander.

Wednesday, May 8th.—No. 2 Company under Company Commander.

Thursday, May 9th.—No. 3 Company, Ambulance, Buglers and Drummers under own Chief Inspector.

Service Rifles.

Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons will draw their Rifles from Armory between the hours of 5 and 5.30 p.m. on the date of the parade of their respective units, as ordered above.

No. 1 Section.

Crown Sergeant 683 Ford will take charge of No. 1 Section as from this date, vice Crown Sergeant 791 Butterfield, promoted.

Equipment.

Equipment Vouchers for Summer Uniform and Boots have been issued to the respective Contractors in favour of the men whose names have been submitted.

Band Practices.

6.15 p.m.
Friday, May 3rd; Wednesday, May 8th; and Tuesday, May 14th. All existing exemptions granted to members of this unit are hereby cancelled.

Property Sale.

Mr. H. A. Lammert, yesterday conducted the sale of certain leasehold property at No. 116, Des Vaux Road, West. Though the attendance was small, the bidding was spirited, and ultimately the property changed hands at \$25,600.

the reiteration of several small points, and later demonstrated that he was perfectly satisfied. If a copy of the allegations had been asked for one would have been given. A copy was later furnished. At the interview plaintiff did not ask for legal assistance, but witness would have refused permission had such been asked. It was the practice to never allow it. They were also not allowed to see legal advisers while under control before the interview. Asked if he had any witnesses the plaintiff mentioned two and witness advised him to think carefully as witnesses mentioned later would not be of the same value. He said he knew that quite well. Later the plaintiff was advised that witness was willing to interview him further. During his term of office as Secretary for Chinese Affairs it was not usual to disclose to the proposed deportee the evidence on which the allegations were based. The only exceptions were where the evidence was all police. A man was not allowed to confront and question witness or know who the witnesses were. A man was never taken before the Governor-in-Council, or allowed to appear by counsel or solicitor. It had often been the practice to include more than one offence in the allegations. It was very rare that a deportee was present at the examination of witnesses called by him. The plaintiff did not ask to be present when Mr. Potter was making his statement. Questioned by Mr. Pollock, witness said that special efforts were made to obviate the necessity of the plaintiff spending a night in goal. He (Mr. Hallifax) did not know who actually framed the charges. He was not at liberty to state the exact time he received the reports on which the charges were framed, but he received them all before the arrest. He knew that the plaintiff was in Government employ for a great many years, and in receipt of a pension. Witness thought it was reasonable that a general charge should be made, and that a man should be asked to reply to the charges without knowing the evidence against him. It was reasonable in view of the circumstances. The case is proceeding.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

WANTED: A BABY SHOW.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Dear Sir:—If you have any spare space will you kindly let me have a couple of inches.

To read about people fussing over cats and dogs and wailing because no one has any criticisms to offer, makes one think that Critic got the worst of a deal. If people were more interested in having a baby show and raising them for the next show, Critic would then have something to growl about if it put up as poor an exhibition as the Cat and Dog Show.

Let us have a baby show and see how many more babies there are than Cats and Dogs. Critic would then have something to growl about, if it didn't show up better than a Cat and Dog Show.

Yours for the babies.

A RAPA.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

THE MONTH OF MAY.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The month of May is universally called by the Catholics the "Month of Mary" because since early days this particular month has been wholly consecrated to the devotion of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Mother of God. During this month it has also been the practice in all the Catholic homes to erect a shrine or altar, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the whole family being gathered together daily to render special homage by reciting prayers and hymns.

Special Services are held in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, every evening at 6 o'clock, when the virtues of Mary are preached upon by the Rector of the Church, followed by the singing of the Litanies of the Blessed Virgin, concluding with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. This special devotion has spread with great rapidity all over the world, even amongst poor, and in their humble cottages one will see them praying, when the bells of "Ave Maria" are tolled in their parish churches.

The beautiful grotto at the rear of the St. Joseph's Church, will no doubt attract many devotees during this month, to honour the beautiful image of our Lady of Lourdes, which is a fac simile of the statue, in the grotto of Massabielle in Lourdes (France). It is visited by crowds of pilgrims from every part of the world.

The Spotted Fever Outbreak.

The number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever reported during the past two days has been eight, three of these being from the city and five from other districts. There were six deaths, all Chinese. There has also been reported during the same period one case of bacillary plague and one case of enteric fever, both being fatal.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Colonial Government \$300.00; Eastern Extension Telegraph by \$50.00; China and Japan Telephone and Electric Coy. \$153.94.

British Empire Medallist

Imprisoned.
Samuel John Bide, who holds the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, awarded for bravery shown while performing very dangerous work in a London shell-filling factory, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing property belonging to the Munitions Ministry.

"THE CRAVING OF
HABIT."

Sir C. Bathurst on Health and Food Shortage.

Sir Charles Bathurst, M.P., addressing a meeting of Glamorgan agriculturists at Swansea said the farmers' duty was nothing less than saving the country from starvation. It was unreasonable to ask farmers to put their backs and money into the additional cost of increased production unless consumers were restrained from eating more than health and efficiency demanded. Our consumption per head of population was still about 50 per cent. of Germany and double that of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, so we were a long way from starvation on our present ration. Never, according to official returns, was the health of the nation better than it was to-day which was evidence that some had been eating more food than was conducive to good health. The craving of habit was often mistaken for the craving of hunger.

If the consumer had got to alter his habits from necessity, it was even more essential that farmers should change theirs. The British farmer was a most individualistic and conservative man. The farmer hated Government interference, and no blame to him. He disliked all changes in his methods, even though some were to his own ultimate advantage. Still, like all connected with the land, the British farmer was patriotic to the backbone and was prepared to sacrifice as much as any other class for the good of the country and the winning of the war.

There was danger of us losing the war by thinking too much of after the war, but unless the war was won there would be no after-the-war for any of us worth having. To supply the essential needs of the nation in 1918 and 1919, and to avoid the risk of famine, it was desirable that another one million acres should be sown during the next few weeks, with spring corn or potatoes, not forgetting suitable fringe crops to take the place of imported foodstuffs, particularly for cattle and pigs.

There was some apprehension that there would not be enough sugar for the conversion of home grown fruit into jam, but he had every reason to believe there would be, though he could not tell them anything certain, as the scheme for jam production in 1918 was still being worked out by the Ministry of Food.

TERRORISM IN RIGA.

Social Democrats Killed and Wounded by the Germans.

Wolmar (near Riga), February 28.—According to information furnished by comrades who have fled from Riga, we communicate to you the following facts as to the situation at Riga. In the early days of January ten Social Democrats were arrested and imprisoned at Riga. On Feb. 6, with the object of supporting the revolutionary movement of the proletariats of Germany and Austria, a demonstration of the Social Democrats took place, and the German Militia killed eight of the participants and wounded many others.

The Lethian Social Democrats are now an illegal political party. During the German occupation it has issued 16 different appeals and proclamations. For distributing these the offenders have been sentenced—one to eight years' hard labour, two to two years' hard labour, and one to three years' hard labour. Now such offences are to be punished with death. The situation is terrible. Details will be sent by letter. Fuhman, President of the Wolmar "Soldier" [Council of Soldiers' Delegates].

Woman Suffrage in Canada.

The Canadian Government will introduce a Woman Suffrage Bill in the forthcoming session of Parliament.

EFFECTS OF VERONAL ON
INSOMNIA-PATIENTS.

Disputed \$1,000 Claim on Victim's Life Policy.

Veronal, the drug often used to promote sleep, figured largely in a case before Mr. Justice McCardie. The Yorkshire Insurance Company, of York, resisted a claim for \$1,000 by Mrs. Maud Lillian York, a widow, of Ravenscourt Park, London, on the life policy of Robert Smith, of Newcastle.

Mr. Smith was passed as a first class life by the company's medical officer, and he died within three months of the policy being taken out from an accidentally taken overdose of veronal. The company disputed liability, on the ground that Mr. Smith had not disclosed that he was suffering from heart trouble and insomnia and that he was addicted to the excessive use of veronal.

The case has already been heard before Mr. Justice Darling, but the jury were unable to agree.

Mr. Smith, said Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., for plaintiff, was a man of fine physique, and there was not the slightest ground for suggesting that at the time of his insurance he knew he suffered from heart affection. There was no doubt that he suffered from sleeplessness, but that was not a disease. The coroner's jury inquiring into his death returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

Dr. Rishop, who attended Mr. Smith in 1916, after he had been rejected by an insurance society, said he found him sound in every organ. He was puzzled to know why he had been rejected. If veronal were taken in such quantities as to produce sleeplessness, it had no actual fascination, and did not produce pleasing hallucinations and dreams, as in the case of opium. When he examined Mr. Smith in 1918 he was not suffering from the effects of veronal.

Sir James Mackenzie said he had found benefit derived from the use of veronal in cases of obstinate sleeplessness, and when used properly he had never seen any ill effects from it. There was no craving for it as with alcohol. The hearing was adjourned.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS
OF HUNAN.

A correspondent writes from Changsha stating that before the arrival of the rebels the financial conditions of that province were already most unsatisfactory; and according to the latest investigation there is now an amount of more than \$90,000,000 unnegotiable notes in circulation there. When General Tan Haoming came he at once issued an amount of \$17,000,000 military notes in the name of the Military Inspector General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and treasury bonds to the amount of \$2,700,000, which were forced upon the better class of people for circulation in the market. In Hangchow there is in the market an amount of more than \$3,000,000 notes of the Bank of China, Kwangsi. The total amount of both negotiable and unnegotiable notes in circulation is enormous. When Tan Haoming retreated from Changsha he took away with him the machine, etc., of the Bank of China for printing notes, so that he could continue to issue any amount of Bank of China notes. Before the retreat, the Southern troops sent the Mint on fire, causing serious loss to the Central Government. Since the arrival of General Chang Ching-yao, no efforts have been spared to improve the financial condition of the province, but owing to the lack of funds he can effect very little. He has telegraphed to the Central Government requesting that an amount of \$3,000,000 be sent to him without delay. The foreign Banks in Hunan have been unable to secure silver dollars, and all remittances have been paid in local notes, which are worth only 20 per cent. their face value. The people have refused to accept the depreciated value of the silver dollar. —*Foreign Daily News.*

Demobilisation Plans After Peace.

The Government feel that the problem can only be successfully dealt with in close co-operation with employers' organisations and trade unions throughout the country, and the plan which has been drawn up and has been generally approved by the War Cabinet has been devised with that end in view.—*The Observer*.

Yesterday the Prince attended a morning service at Princetown church, which was built in 1813 for French and American prisoners of war. At luncheon he had the company of his brother, Prince George, who drove to Princetown on the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, with Cadet J. P. Leitch, son of Sir James Reid. The two princes had not met for 18 months. In the evening the prince of Wales attended a service at Stoke Elmston, where his father's Duchy home farm is situated, while Prince George and his family, accompanied by a large household, returned to Dartmouth. The Prince leaves for Princetown for London this morning. Before entraining at Plymouth he will meet the Mayor and the Chief Naval and Military Officers on the Hoe. *The Times*.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Standard Overcoat Cloth.

One of the leading Huddersfield cloth exporters informed me, wrote the American consul there on February 7, that he had received a large order from his American customers for certain lines of overcoatings at a most unsatisfactory price, but that he could not fill it. He had personally been to the special manufacturers in Scotland, and they could give him no encouragement as to their ability to meet the demands. This condition may be explained by a recent press notice to the effect that the scheme for the production of standardised cloth for suitings, being extended to include overcoatings. It is said that arrangements have already been entered into between the Government agents and Scottish manufacturers for the production of 600,000 yards of such cloths. The weight is to be 24 oz. and the patterns will include three greys, three blues, and three harringtons. Patterns already made indicate that these cloths will be good-looking and serviceable.

The first increase will be for the Totori Maru, sailing at the beginning of May, and the second increase for the next steamer which has not yet been fixed, and other steamers following. It will be seen that while the rates for all other goods have been raised, that for zinc has been lowered. This is attributed to the fact that the present rate is too high to allow business to be done with London. On the other hand, it seems doubtful if the Kobe paper, whether the increase of the freights on cereals, oils, and starch by from 100 to 120 per cent. will not interfere with the export business. The rate on hosiery and cotton goods has not yet been fixed.

SUBSIDIARY COIN		DISCOUNT PER \$100:
H'kong 5 cts sub.		\$3.00%
" 10	"	"
" 50	"	1.00%
Canton 20	"	6 3/8%

JACQUES



H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 16, QUEEN ROAD.

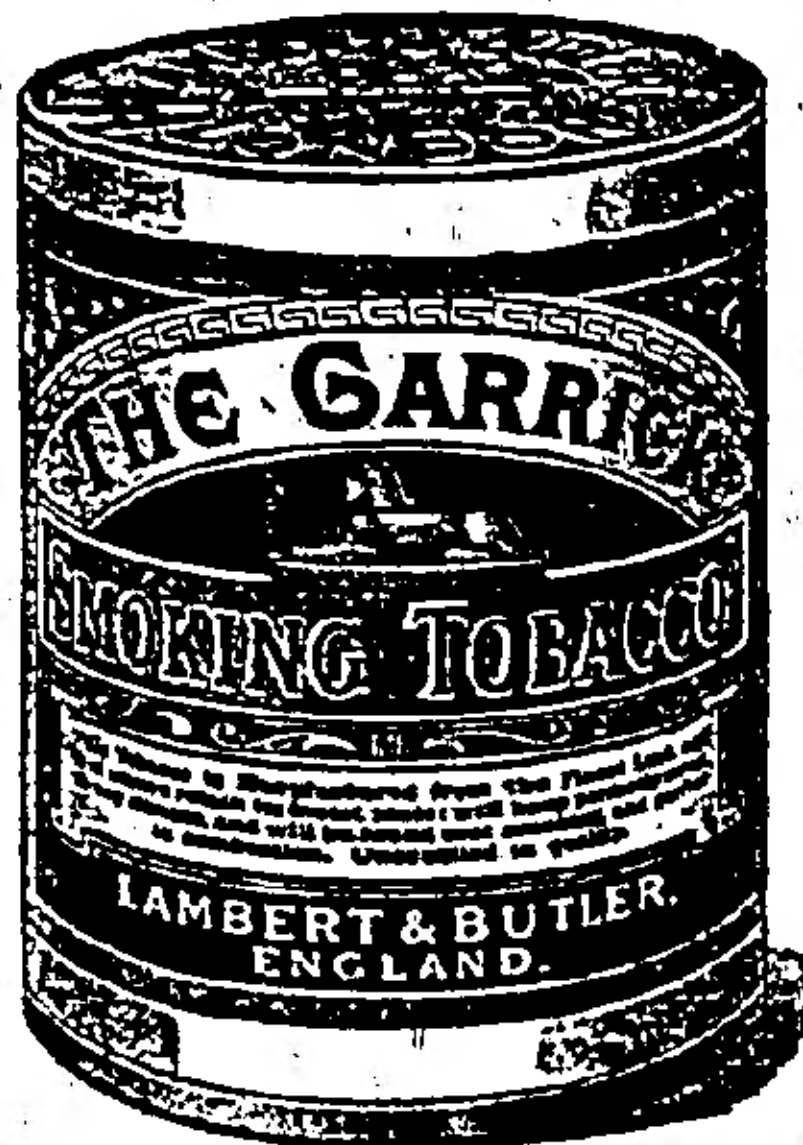
CAPIOL STEEL PILLS

ongkong, 11th March, 1918.

THE "GARRICK"

Tobacco and Cigarettes.

ABSOLUTELY
UNEXCELLED



ALWAYS
RELIABLE



MANUFACTURED
BY
LAMBERT & BUTLER
ENGLAND.



SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LTD.

POST OFFICE.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General Deliveries daily from the District Post Office except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Amritsar, Amara, Bagdad, Bussra, Bussra City, Basra, Kut, Nasseeriyah, Qadisiyah, Samarra, Sharrah, and Zohair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that parcels, goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Amara, Basra, Bussra, Kut, Nasseeriyah, Qadisiyah, Samarra, Sharrah, and Zohair, and that such parcels and goods will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office at Amara will collect a commensurate charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 annas per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—Parcel not over 7 lbs. ... 90 cents. Do. 7 lbs. ... 1.10 Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Ceylon, India via Dhanushkodi and Europe—2nd May, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—2nd May, 10 a.m.

Saigon—2nd May, 2 p.m.

Holhow and Haiphong—2nd May, 5 a.m.

FRIDAY, 3rd May.

Philippine Islands—3rd May, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 4th May.

Shanghai and North China—4th May, 2 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe—4th May, Registration 5 p.m. Letters 5th, 9 a.m.

SUNDAY, 5th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—5th May, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 6th May.

Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Sydney—6th May, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Manila—Canada United States, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria B.C.—6th May, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 7th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Focchow—7th May, Noon.

Shanghai and North China—7th May, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8th May.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Port De Wau—New Guinea via Thursday Island—8th May, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 9th May.

Tientsin—9th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Focchow via Tokyo and Asping—9th May, 7 a.m.

FRIDAY, 10th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Focchow—10th May, Noon.

Philippine Islands—10th May, 2 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 1st 12h. 17m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines and increased slightly over Indo-China. A weak anticyclone is indicated over N. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.95 inch. Total since January 1st 5.57 inch against an average of 11.84 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. Easterly or variable winds, light; cloudy generally, some rain.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. May 1 a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Vostock 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Nemuro 5a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Hakodate 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Tokio 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Rochi 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Nagasaki 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Kagima 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Oshima 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Naha 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Ishijima 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Bonin Is. 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Hankow 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Ichang 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Chungking 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Shanghai 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Guthrie 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Sharp P. 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Swatow 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Taihou 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Taichu 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Tainan 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Koshun 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Edo 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Canton 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Hkong 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Gap Rock 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Macao 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Wuchow 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Kashih 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Hakow 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Phu Lien 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Tourane 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

C. St. J. 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Apurri 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Dagupan 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Manila 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Lagundi 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Tacloban 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Iloilo 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Surigao 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Guam 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

Laduan 6a. 29.97 45 56 wnw 6 b

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, May 1, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, r squally, rain, s snow, t thunder, v variability, w dew wet.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

IN AID OF ITALIAN

WAR CHARITIES.

A MAGNIFICENT WAR FILM

OF THE

ITALIAN FRONT

(TAKEN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.)

ENTITLED:

"FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA,"

IN 5 PARTS.

WILL BE SCREENED

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST, 1918.

AT

9.15 P.M. SHARP.

DRESS CIRCLE \$3. STALLS \$2. & PIT \$1.

SOLDIERS' & SAILORS HALF PRICE.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday 30th April & Thursday 2nd May.

"A NOBLE ACTION"

A stirring drama in four parts, full of interest and emotion featuring the celebrated French Actress, MDLLE VERA SERGINO.

American Gazette No. 46.

"A Brigand Unwittingly."

"A Professional Amateur."

Etc. Etc.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M^r. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road at The Peak and comprising three pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 2, together with the attractive residential house thereon known as "TUSCULUM" and garden-tennis court thereto attached.

IN ONE LOT

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29.90 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years. Garden Lot No. 2 contains an area of 7800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. DEACON & LOKER, DEACON & HARSTON, 1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Vendors' Solicitors.

or to M^r. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George Williams, Cade Barnett at 11 Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.

NOTICES.

100 LUCKY NUMBERS. AT KOMOR & KOMOR'S

ALL COMMENCING WITH A

SEVEN

ACTING upon the advice of the great Chinese Sage, TO JUA, we have secured 100 (Lucky Numbers) tickets for the War Bonds Drawing beginning with the figure SEVEN. We will give YOU the opportunity of obtaining a Lucky War Bond Ticket if you contribute ten cents to the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund. Get one as soon as you can at KOMOR & KOMOR'S, Des Voeux Road.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings on SATURDAY, the 11th May at 12 o'clock NOON for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918, and electing 1 Director and Auditor. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to the 12 o'clock Noon, May 11th. By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents, Hongkong, 24th April, 1918.

NOTICES.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents, Hongkong, 29th April, 1918.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"WHITE ROSE,"

\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET,"

\$5.35 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central, 2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th day of April, to MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 24th April, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Dairy Farm Company Limited will be held at the Company's office, No. 2 Lower Albert Road Victoria in the colony of Hongkong on TUESDAY the 7th day of May 1918 at 12 o'clock noon when the following resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That the capital of the Company be increased to \$855,000 by the creation of 34,000 new shares of \$750 each and that the directors be authorised to issue and allot such new shares in accordance with the terms of the Agreement dated the 26th day of March 1918 made between the Hongkong Ice Company Limited of the one part and this Company of the other part."

And the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of April 1918 will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:—

1. "That the new Articles contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification signed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

2. "That the name of the Company be changed to 'The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company Limited.' Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.

By Order of the Board,

M. MANUK, Secretary.